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MONOMETALLIC AZO COMPLEXES OF LATE TRANSITION METALS FOR THE POLYMERIZATION OF OLEFINS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

- 5 The present invention relates to compounds of transition metals with azo ligands, a process for their production, the use of these compounds as catalysts, a process for olefin (co)polymerization using these compounds, reaction products of these compounds with co-catalysts, the olefin (co)polymer, the use of these olefin (co)polymers for the production of molded parts, as well as molded parts that are
10 produced from the olefin (co)polymers.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

There is a great need of catalyst compounds that are suitable for the polymerization of olefins in the presence of polar additives.

- 15 The polyolefin industry employs processes in which ethene as well as other non-polar 1-olefins are polymerized with the aid of various catalysts and free-radical initiator systems. Such polymerizations may be carried out by the use of organometallic Ziegler-Natta co-ordination catalysts, chromium catalysts and,
20 most recently, with metallocene-like compounds of early transition metals, and also free-radical initiators. In addition it is found that these catalysts react in a very sensitive manner to a range of substances that adversely affect or completely inhibit the catalytic activity. For example, it is known that traces of oxygen, carbon monoxide, water or oxygen-containing organic compounds that act as
25 donors can lead to a deactivation of these catalysts. If such substances are present the use of catalysts is normally restricted to free-radical initiator systems.

- In order to improve this situation and also to co-polymerize polar monomers, catalysts based on late transition metals have been developed. Review articles
30 may be found in Mecking, S. *Angew. Chem.* **2001**, *113*, 550; Ittel, S.,

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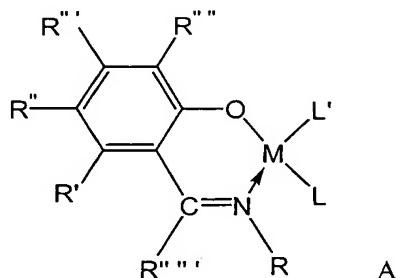
Johnson, L.K. and Brookhart M. *Chem. Rev.* **2000**, *100*, 1169 and Boffa, L.S.; Novak, B.M. in *Chem. Rev.* **2000**, *100*, 1479.

The types of complexes used are typically subdivided into those with anionic ligand skeletons or those with neutral ligand skeletons. The group of complexes with an anionic ligand skeleton exhibit on account of the uncharged, (neutral) active polymerization species particularly robust properties with respect to the catalyst poisons mentioned above. The reason for this is the reduced Lewis acidity of the catalytic species. Current research is therefore concentrated specifically on such types of catalyst. Thus, Ostoja Starzewski and K.A. Witte describe in *J. Angew. Chem.* **1987**, *99*, 76 such catalysts with a [P,O] ligand type. Klabunde, U. and Ittel, S.D. also report on similar catalysts in *J. Mol. Catal.* **1987**, *41*, 123. Comparable catalysts with [P,O] complexes are also disclosed in United States Patent No. 5,175,326.

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A new catalyst class A conceptually similar to [P,O] complexes has also been developed, which contains an imine nitrogen donor instead of the phosphorus donor.

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The common feature is large steric radicals R and R'''', which screen as far as possible the apical positions around the metal centre.

25 The corresponding processes for the production of such catalysts are described in more detail in WO 98/30609, WO 98/42664, WO 98/42665, DE-A 199 61 340, WO 00/56785, WO 01/92347 and WO 02/08236.

It was now surprisingly found that special azo dyes can also be incorporated into a number of anionic ligand systems for purposes of complexing. Azo dyes represent a class of compounds that has already been investigated in detail, and which in addition can be synthesized on an industrial scale.

5

Such ligands for the production of single-site catalysts for the polymerization of olefins are disclosed by Schröder, D.L., Keim, W., Zuideveld, M.A., Mecking, S. in *Macromolecules*, 2002, 35, 6071. Activation with widely different Lewis acids in the presence of polar additives as well as sterically demanding ortho-substituted 10 compounds that have a specific influence on the activity and molecular weight are not disclosed however.

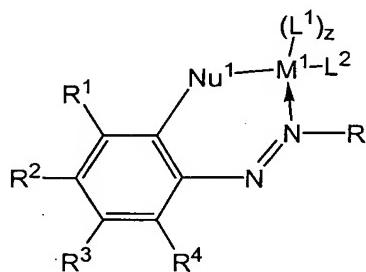
In EP-A 1 170 308 ligands are described that likewise exhibit an azo function but, in contrast to the claimed complexes, do not have an oxygen-metal bond but 15 instead have an amide-type nitrogen-metal bond. Also, no transition metal compounds with late transition elements are disclosed. No sterically demanding substituents in the ortho position to the amide-type nitrogen in such complexes are described.

20 DE-A 123747 disclosed a monometallic, chelating azo ligand that has, in addition to the azo donor function, a metal-carbon(phenyl) bond, i.e. not an oxygen-metal bond but a carbanionic phenyl-metal bond. Since metal-phenyl bonds of nickel have been shown to be polymerization active, the complex postulated in DE-A 123747 would not co-ordinate the metal centre in a chelate-type manner during 25 the polymerization. The disadvantage with this process is therefore the change in the geometry of the metal complex during the polymerization. Accordingly good results are not expected as regards the uniformity of the polymers.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

the present invention is directed to compounds that permit an olefin (co)polymerization in the presence of polar additives.

- 5 The present invention is directed to compounds of the general formula (I)



wherein

10.

Nu¹ denotes -O, -S, -Se, -PR^a, NR^a or -COO groups,

R^a denotes hydrogen, alkyl or aryl radicals and

15 R, R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ are identical or different radicals that are selected independently of one another from the group of H, halogens, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₈-alkyl, C₂-C₈-alkenyl, C₃-C₁₂-cycloalkyl, C₇-C₁₃-aralkyl and C₆-C₁₄-aryl groups, and R¹ with R², R³ or R⁴, and R² with R³ or R⁴ may form a ring,

20

M¹ denotes an element of the 4th to 12th subgroup of the Periodic System,

L¹ is a neutral ligand and

L² is an anionic ligand, wherein L¹ and L² may be coupled together by one or more covalent bonds, and

z is a whole number from 1 to 3.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Preferably, compounds in which

Nu¹ is O,

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R is selected from the group of substituted or unsubstituted C₆-C₁₄-aralkyl groups,

R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ are identical or different radicals and are selected independently of one another from the group of H, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₈-alkyl groups, C₂-C₈-alkenyl groups, C₃-C₁₂-cycloalkyl groups, C₇-C₁₃-aralkyl groups and C₆-C₁₄-aryl groups,

15

M¹ is selected from the group of Ti, Zr, Hf, Cr, V, Fe, Co, Ni, Ru, Rh, Pd, Os, Ir, Pt, Cu, Ag, Au, Zn, Cd and Hg

20

L¹ is an organic or inorganic neutral ligand selected from the group of phosphanes of the general formula (R¹³)_xPH_{3-x}, amines of the general formula (R¹³)_xNH_{3-x}, ethers of the general formula (R¹³)₂O, alcohols of the general formula (R¹³)OH, pyridine derivatives of the general formula C₅H_{5-x}(R¹³)_xN, CO, C₁-C₁₂-alkyl nitriles, C₆-C₁₄-aryl nitriles, and singly or multiply ethylenically unsaturated double bond systems, wherein

25

R¹³ is selected from the group of H, C₁-C₈-alkyl groups, benzyl radicals and C₆-C₁₄-aryl groups and

30

x is a whole number from 0 to 3 and

L² is an anionic ligand selected from the group of halide ions, amide anions of the formula R¹⁴R¹⁵N, C₁-C₆-alkyl anions, allyl anions, methallyl anions, benzyl anions and aryl anions, wherein

5 R¹⁴ and R¹⁵ independently of one another are selected from the group of H, C₁-C₈-alkyl groups, benzyl radicals and C₆-C₁₄-aryl groups, and R¹⁴ may also be covalently coupled to R¹⁵, and

z may be a whole number from 1 to 3.

10

More preferably are compounds in which

Nu¹ is O,

15 R is mesityl, 2,4,6-trimethylphenyl or 2,6-diisopropylphenyl,

R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ are identical or different radicals and independently of one another are selected from the group of H, C₁-C₈-alkyl groups and C₆-C₁₄-aryl groups,

20

M¹ is selected from the group of Ti, Zr, Cr, V, Fe, Co, Ni, Pd, Cu and Zn

25 L¹ is a neutral ligand selected from the group of triphenyl-phosphine, triethylphosphine, trimethylphosphine, dibenzophosphol, triphenyl phosphite, triethyl phosphite, trimethyl phosphite, triphenyl phosphite, trimethylamine, triethylamine, dimethylaniline, diethylaniline, benzyldimethylamine, benzyl diethylamine, diisopropylamine, diethyl-amine, dimethylamine, diphenylamine, diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, water, methanol, ethanol, pyridine, 2-picoline, 3-picoline, 4-picoline, 2,3-lutidine, 2,4-lutidine, 2,5-lutidine, 2,6-lutidine, 3,5-lutidine, CO,

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acrylonitrile, acetonitrile, propionitrile, butyronitrile, benzonitrile, ethenyl, propenyl, cis-2-but enyl, trans-2-but enyl, cyclohexenyl and norbornenyl,

5 L² is an anionic ligand selected from the group of chloride, bromide, dimethylamide, diethylamide, amide, allyl, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, n-butyl, tert.-butyl, hexyl and phenyl

z may be a whole number from 1 to 3.

10 More preferably compounds according to the present invention include those in which

Nu¹ is O,

15 R is mesityl or 2,6-diisopropylphenyl,

R¹ is tert.-butyl or phenyl,

R² is H,

R³ is tert.-butyl,

20 R⁴ is H,

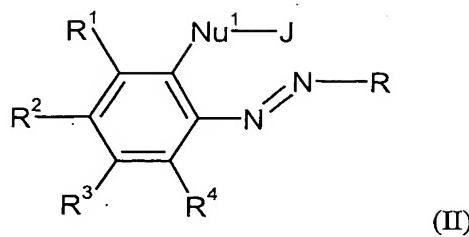
M¹ is Ni or Pd,

L¹ is triphenylphosphane or pyridine,

25 L² is phenyl or methyl and

z is a whole number from 1 to 3.

30 The present invention also provides a process for the production of the compounds according to the present invention, in which a ligand of the general formula II



where

- J is selected from the group of H and an element of the 1st or 2nd main group
 5 of the Periodic System and wherein

Nu¹, R, R¹, R², R³, R⁴ have the same meanings as above,

is reacted with 0.2 to 5 equivalents of a metal compound of the general formulae

10

M¹X₄, M¹X₃, M¹L¹L², or M¹X₂,

in which

- 15 M¹, L¹ and L² have the same meanings as above and

X is selected from the group of halogen, C₁-C₈-alkyl, C₃-C₁₂-cycloalkyl, C₇-C₁₃-aralkyl and C₆-C₁₄-aryl groups and in which M¹X₄, M¹X₃ or M¹X₂ may be stabilized by further neutral ligands.

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The process for the production of the compounds according to the present invention can be carried out so that the compounds can be purified by crystallization and isolated after reaction of the ligand with the metal compounds.

- 25 The process for the production of the compounds according to the present invention can be carried out so that the ligand and the metal compound are reacted *in situ* in the presence of one or more olefinic monomers.

The process for the production of the compounds according to the present

invention can be carried out in aprotic polar solvents.

The present invention furthermore provides for the use of the compounds according to the present invention as catalysts.

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The compounds according to the present invention can be used as polymerization catalysts.

The present invention also provides a process for the production of olefin
10 (co)polymers in which the compounds according to the present invention are reacted in the presence of olefinic monomers selected from the group of 1-olefins, cycloolefins, functionalized 1-olefins and mixtures thereof.

This process can be carried out in the presence of boron or aluminum compounds
15 as co-catalysts.

The molar ratio of co-catalyst to metal M¹ in the compound according to the present invention can be in the range from 1:10 to 1:10000 for the polymerization process.

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Aluminoxanes can be used as co-catalysts in the polymerization process.

The polymerization process can be carried out in polar solvents or solvent mixtures.

25 The present invention further provides reaction products that are formed by reacting the compounds according to the present invention with the co-catalysts.

The present invention also provides the olefin (co)polymer that is produced by the polymerization in the presence of the compounds according to the present
30 invention.

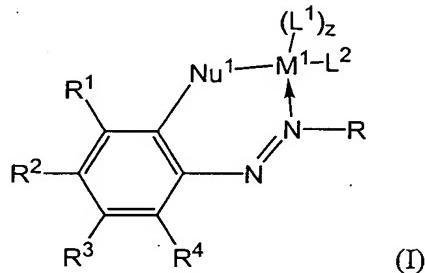
The present invention further provides for the use of the olefinic (co)polymer for

the production of all types of molded parts.

The present invention also provides molded parts that may be obtained by processing the olefin (co)polymer.

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In the compounds of the general formula (I)



Nu¹ is selected from the group of -O, -S, -Se, -PR^a, -NR^a or -COO groups, wherein R^a denotes hydrogen, alkyl or aryl radicals. O, NR^a and COO groups are 10 preferably used for Nu¹. Nu¹ more preferably denotes oxygen.

- R, R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ are in this connection identical or different radicals that are selected independently of one another from the group of H, halogens, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₈-alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₈-alkenyl, 15 substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₁₂-cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₇-C₁₃-aralkyl and substituted or unsubstituted C₆-C₁₄-aryl groups, substituted or unsubstituted nitro groups, and R¹ may together with R², R³ or R⁴ form a ring, and R² may together with R³ or R⁴ form a ring,
- 20 R, R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ may be all halogens such as fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine. Fluorine and chlorine are preferred.

R, R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ may be all substituted or unsubstituted alkyl radicals that in the main chain contain the number of carbon atoms mentioned above. Preferred unsubstituted alkyl radicals include methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, iso-propyl, n-butyl, iso-butyl, sec.-butyl, tert.-butyl, n-pentyl, iso-pentyl, sec.-pentyl, neo-pentyl, 1,2-dimethylpropyl, iso-amyl, n-hexyl, iso-hexyl, sec.-hexyl, n-heptyl, iso-heptyl and n-octyl. More preferred are C₁-C₆-alkyl groups such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, iso-propyl, n-butyl, iso-butyl, sec.-butyl, tert.-butyl, n-pentyl, iso-pentyl, sec.-pentyl, neo-pentyl, 1,2-dimethylpropyl, iso-amyl, n-hexyl, iso-hexyl and sec.-hexyl. Most preferred are C₁-C₄-alkyl groups such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, iso-propyl, n-butyl, iso-butyl, sec.-butyl and tert.-butyl, wherein these groups may in each case carry one or more further substituents. Preferred further substituents are all halogen atoms, particularly preferred being fluorine, chlorine and bromine. More preferred are fluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl, chloromethyl, dichloromethyl, trichloromethyl, bromomethyl, dibromomethyl, tribromomethyl, pentafluoroethyl, perfluoropropyl and perfluorobutyl. Most preferred are fluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl and perfluorobutyl.

R, R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ may be all substituted or unsubstituted alkenyl radicals that in the main chain contain the number of carbon atoms mentioned above. Preferred unsubstituted alkenyl groups are alkenyl groups with 1 to 4 isolated or conjugated double bonds. More preferred are vinyl, 1-allyl, 3-allyl, ω -butenyl, ω -pentenyl, ω -hexenyl, 1-cis-buta-1,3-dienyl and 1-cis-hexa-1,5-dienyl, wherein these groups may in each case also carry further substituents. Preferred substituted alkenyl groups include isopropenyl, 1-isopropenyl, α -styryl, β -styryl, 1-cis-1,2-phenylethenyl and 1-trans-1,2-phenylethenyl.

R, R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ may be all substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl radicals that contain the aforementioned number of carbon atoms in the ring. Preferred unsubstituted cycloalkyls include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, cyclooctyl, cyclononyl, cyclodecyl, cycloundecyl and cyclododecyl. More preferred are cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl and cycloheptyl. The

- cycloalkyls may also carry further substituents. Preferred substituted cycloalkyl groups are 2-methylcyclopentyl, 3-methylcyclopentyl, cis-2,4-dimethylcyclopentyl, trans-2,4-dimethylcyclopentyl, cis-2,5-dimethylcyclopentyl, trans-2,5-dimethylcyclopentyl, 2,2,5,5-tetramethylcyclopentyl, 2-methylcyclohexyl, 3-methylcyclohexyl, 4-methylcyclohexyl, cis-2,6-dimethylcyclohexyl, trans-2,6-dimethylcyclohexyl, cis-2,6-diisopropylcyclohexyl, trans-2,6-diisopropylcyclohexyl, 2,2,6,6-tetramethylcyclohexyl, 2-methoxycyclopentyl, 2-methoxycyclohexyl, 3-methoxycyclopentyl, 3-methoxycyclohexyl, 2-chlorocyclopentyl, 3-chlorocyclopentyl, 2,4-dichloro-cyclopentyl, 2,2,4,4-tetrachlorocyclopentyl, 2-chlorocyclohexyl, 3-chlorocyclohexyl, 4-chlorocyclohexyl, 2,5-dichlorocyclohexyl, 2,2,6,6-tetrachlorocyclohexyl, 2-thiomethylcyclopentyl, 2-thiomethylcyclohexyl, 3-thiomethylcyclopentyl and 3-thiomethylcyclohexyl.
- 15 R, R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ may be all substituted or unsubstituted aralkyl radicals that contain the aforementioned number of carbon atoms along the main chain. Preferred unsubstituted aralkyl radicals are C₇-C₁₂-phenylalkyl such as benzyl, 1-phenethyl, 2-phenethyl, 1-phenylpropyl, 2-phenylpropyl, 3-phenylpropyl, neophyl (1-methyl-1-phenylethyl), 1-phenylbutyl, 2-phenylbutyl, 3-phenylbutyl and 4-phenylbutyl. Benzyl is more preferred. The substituents for the aralkyl radicals are alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkyloxy, dialkylamino, halogen, keto and hydroxyl.
- 25 R, R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ may be all substituted or unsubstituted aryl groups that contain the aforementioned number of carbon atoms in the ring. Preferred unsubstituted aryl radicals are phenyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, 1-anthryl, 2-anthryl, 9-anthryl, 1-phenanthryl, 2-phenanthryl, 3-phenanthryl, 4-phenanthryl and 9-phenanthryl. More preferred are phenyl, 1-naphthyl and 2-naphthyl. Phenyl is most preferred. These aryl groups may carry further substituents.

Among the substituted alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, aralkyl and aryl groups there may be mentioned not only the already preferred substituents, but also:

- Substituted and/or unsubstituted C₁-C₈-alkyl groups such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, iso-propyl, n-butyl, iso-butyl, sec.-butyl, tert.-butyl, n-pentyl, iso-pentyl, sec.-pentyl, neo-pentyl, 1,2-dimethylpropyl, iso-amyl, n-hexyl, iso-hexyl, sec.-hexyl, n-heptyl, isoheptyl and n-octyl. Preferred are C₁-C₆-alkyl, more preferred are C₁-C₄-alkyl such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, iso-propyl, n-butyl, iso-butyl, sec.-butyl and tert.-butyl. Substituted C₁-C₈-alkyl groups are understood to include singly or multiply halogenated C₁-C₈-alkyl groups such as fluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl, chloromethyl, dichloromethyl, trichloromethyl, bromomethyl, dibromomethyl, tribromomethyl, pentafluoroethyl, perfluoropropyl and perfluorobutyl. Preferred are fluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl and perfluorobutyl.
- C₃-C₁₂-cycloalkyl such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, cyclooctyl, cyclononyl, cyclodecyl, cycloundecyl and cyclododecyl. Preferred are cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl and cycloheptyl.
- C₇-C₁₃-aralkyl, preferred being C₇-C₁₂-phenylalkyl such as benzyl, 1-phenethyl, 2-phenethyl, 1-phenylpropyl, 2-phenylpropyl, 3-phenylpropyl, neophyl (1-methyl-1-phenylethyl), 1-phenylbutyl, 2-phenylbutyl, 3-phenylbutyl and 4-phenylbutyl. Benzyl is more preferred.
- C₆-C₁₄-aryl such as phenyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, 1-anthryl, 2-anthryl, 9-anthryl, 1-phenanthryl, 2-phenanthryl, 3-phenanthryl, 4-phenanthryl and 9-phenanthryl. Preferred are phenyl, 1-naphthyl and 2-naphthyl. More preferred is phenyl.

- One or more halogens independently selected from one another such as fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine. Fluorine and/or chlorine are more preferred.
- 5 • Nitro and/or nitroso groups. Nitro is more preferred.
- C₁-C₆-alkoxy groups such as methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, iso-propoxy, n-butoxy, iso-butoxy, sec.-butoxy, tert.-butoxy, n-pentoxy, iso-pentoxy, n-hexaoxy and iso-hexaoxy. Preferred are methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy and n-butoxy.
- 10 • C₆-C₁₄-aryloxy groups such as phenoxy, ortho-cresyloxy, meta-cresyloxy, para-cresyloxy, α-naphthoxy, β-naphthoxy or 9-anthryloxy.
- Silyl groups of the general formula SiR¹⁰R¹¹R¹², wherein R¹⁰, R¹¹ and R¹² independently of one another are selected from the group of hydrogen, C₁-C₈-alkyl groups, benzyl radicals and C₆-C₁₄-aryl groups. Preferred are the trimethylsilyl, triethylsilyl, triisopropylsilyl, diethylisopropylsilyl, dimethylhexylsilyl, tert.-butyldimethylsilyl, tert.-butyldiphenylsilyl, tribenzylsilyl, triphenylsilyl and the tri-para-xylylsilyl group. More preferred are the trimethylsilyl group and the tert.-butyldimethylsilyl group.
- 15 • Silyloxy groups OSiR¹⁰R¹¹R¹², where R¹⁰, R¹¹ and R¹² independently of one another are selected from the group of hydrogen, C₁-C₈-alkyl groups, benzyl radicals and C₆-C₁₄-aryl groups. Preferred are the trimethylsilyloxy, triethylsilyloxy, triisopropylsilyloxy, diethylisopropylsilyloxy, dimethylhexylsilyloxy, tert.-butyldimethylsilyloxy, tert.-butyldiphenylsilyloxy, tribenzylsilyloxy, triphenylsilyloxy and the tri-para-xylylsilyloxy group. More preferred are the trimethylsilyloxy group and the tert.-butyldimethylsilyloxy group.
- 20 •
- 25 •
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- Five-membered or six-membered nitrogen-containing heteroaryl radicals such as N-pyrrolyl, pyrrol-2-yl, pyrrol-3-yl, N-imidazolyl, 2-imidazolyl, 4-imidazolyl, 1,2,4-triazol-3-yl, 1,2,4-triazol-4-yl, 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, 3-pyridazinyl, 4-pyridazinyl, 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, 3-pyridazinyl, 4-pyridazinyl, 2-pyrimidinyl, 4-pyrimidinyl, 5-pyrimidinyl, N-indolyl and N-carbazolyl. These five-membered and six-membered nitrogen-containing heteroaryl radicals may now contain further substituents such as C₁-C₈-alkyl groups. Preferred in this case are methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, iso-propyl, n-butyl, iso-butyl, sec.-butyl, tert.-butyl, n-pentyl, iso-pentyl, sec.-pentyl, neo-pentyl, 1,2-dimethylpropyl, iso-amyl, n-hexyl, iso-hexyl, sec.-hexyl, n-heptyl, isoheptyl and n-octyl. More preferred are C₁-C₆-alkyl groups. Most preferred are C₁-C₄-alkyl groups such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, iso-propyl, n-butyl, iso-butyl, sec.-butyl and tert.-butyl. These C₁-C₈-alkyl groups may also carry further substituents on the heteroaryl radicals. Such further substituents include:

- 15
- Halogenated C₁-C₈-alkyl groups such as fluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl, chloromethyl, dichloromethyl, trichloromethyl, bromomethyl, dibromomethyl, tribromomethyl, pentafluoroethyl, perfluoropropyl and perfluorobutyl.

20
Preferred are fluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl and perfluorobutyl.

- 25
- C₃-C₁₂-cycloalkyls such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, cyclooctyl, cyclononyl, cyclodecyl, cycloundecyl and cyclododecyl. Preferred are cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl and cycloheptyl.

- 30
- C₇-C₁₃-aralkyls. Preferred are C₇-C₁₂ phenylalkyls such as benzyl, 1-phenethyl, 2-phenethyl, 1-phenylpropyl, 2-phenylpropyl,

3-phenylpropyl, neophyl (1-methyl-1-phenylethyl), 1-phenylbutyl, 2-phenylbutyl, 3-phenylbutyl and 4-phenylbutyl. Benzyl is more preferred.

- 5 • C₆-C₁₄-aryls. Preferred are phenyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, 1-anthryl, 2-anthryl, 9-anthryl, 1-phenanthryl, 2-phenanthryl, 3-phenanthryl, 4-phenanthryl and 9-phenanthryl. More preferred are phenyl, 1-naphthyl and 2-naphthyl. Most preferred is phenyl.
- 10 • Halogens such as fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine. Preferred are fluorine or chlorine.
- 15 • C₁-C₆-alkoxy groups such as methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, iso-propoxy, n-butoxy, iso-butoxy, sec.-butoxy, tert.-butoxy, n-pentoxy, iso-pentoxy, n-hexoxy and iso-hexoxy. Preferred are methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy and n-butoxy.
- 20 • C₆-C₁₄-aryloxy groups such as phenoxy, ortho-cresyloxy, meta-cresyloxy, para-cresyloxy, α -naphthoxy, β -naphthoxy or 9-anthryloxy.
- 25 • Silyl groups SiR¹⁰R¹¹R¹², where R¹⁰, R¹¹ and R¹² independently of one another are selected from the group of hydrogen, C₁-C₈-alkyl groups, benzyl radicals and C₆-C₁₄-aryl groups. Preferred are the trimethylsilyl, triethylsilyl, triisopropylsilyl, diethylisopropylsilyl, dimethylhexylsilyl, tert.-butyldimethylsilyl, tert.-butyldiphenylsilyl, tribenzylsilyl, triphenylsilyl and the tri-para-xylylsilyl group. Preferred are the trimethylsilyl group and the tert.-butyldimethylsilyl group.

- Silyloxy groups OSiR¹⁰R¹¹R¹², where R¹⁰, R¹¹ and R¹² independently of one another are selected from the group of hydrogen, C₁-C₈-alkyl groups, benzyl radicals and C₆-C₁₄-aryl groups. Preferred are the trimethylsilyloxy, triethylsilyloxy, triisopropylsilyloxy, diethylisopropylsilyloxy, dimethylhexylsilyloxy, tert.-butyldimethylsilyloxy, tert.-butyldiphenylsilyloxy, tribenzylsilyloxy, triphenylsilyloxy and the tri-para-xylylsilyloxy group. Preferred are the trimethylsilyloxy group and the tert.-butyldimethylsilyloxy group.

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Preferably, the radical R is selected from the group of mesityl, 2,4,6-trimethylphenyl or 2,6-diisopropylphenyl. More preferably R is mesityl or 2,6-diisopropylphenyl. The radicals R¹ and R³ are preferably selected from the group of H, C₁-C₈-alkylene, C₆-C₁₄-arylene, substituted or unsubstituted nitro groups, fluorine 15 and chlorine. Preferably R¹ and R³ are selected from the group of tert.-butyl and phenyl. R² and R⁴ are preferably hydrogen.

According to the present invention the radicals R¹ to R⁴ may be joined together to form a five-membered to twelve-membered ring. Thus, the following may be 20 introduced at the positions of R¹ and R², R¹ and R³, R¹ and R⁴, R² and R³, R² and R⁴ as well as R³ and R⁴ -(CH₂)₃-(trimethylene), -(CH₂)₄-(tetramethylene), -(CH₂)₅-(pentamethylene), -(CH₂)₆-(hexa-methylene), -CH₂-CH=CH-, -CH₂-CH=CH-CH₂-, -CH=CH-CH=CH-, -O-CH₂-O-, -O-CHMe₂-O-, -O-CH-(C₆H₅)-O-, -O-CH₂-CH₂-O-, -O-CHMe₂-O-, -NMe-CH₂-CH₂-NMe-, -NMe-CH₂-NMe- or -OSiME₂-O- 25 where Me = CH₃ bridges.

The central atom of the compound (I) M¹ is preferably selected from the group of elements of the 4th to 12th subgroups of the Periodic System. Preferred are the elements Ti, Zr, Hf, Cr, V, Fe, Co, Ni, Ru, Rh, Pd, Os, Ir, Pt, Cu, Ag, Au, Zn, Cd 30 and Hg. More preferred are Ti, Zr, Cr, V, Fe, Co, Ni, Pd, Cu and Zn. Most preferred are Ni and Pd.

- The radical L¹ is a neutral ligand. Among neutral ligands there may be mentioned all neutral ligands known to the person skilled in the art. Preferred are organic or inorganic neutral ligands selected from the group comprising phosphanes of the general formula (R¹³)_xPH_{3-x}, amines of the general formula (R¹³)_xNH_{3-x}, ethers of the general formula (R¹³)₂O, alcohols of the general formula (R¹³)OH, pyridine derivatives of the general formula C₅H_{5-x}(R¹³)_xN, CO, C₁-C₁₂-alkyl nitriles, C₆-C₁₄-aryl nitriles and singly or multiply ethylenically unsaturated double bond systems.
- 5
- 10 The radical R¹³ in the general formula of the phosphanes, amines, ethers, alcohols and pyridine derivatives is selected from the group of H, C₁-C₈-alkyl groups, the benzyl group and C₆-C₁₄-aryl groups. The definition of C₁-C₈-alkyl groups and C₆-C₁₄-aryl groups is understood to include all substituted and unsubstituted alkyl and aryl groups as well as their preferred ranges that have already been defined for 15 the radicals R, R, R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ in the respective range of number of carbon atoms. The index x denotes a whole number from 0 to 3. For phosphanes and amines x is preferably 3, and for pyridine derivatives x is preferably 0 or 1.
- 20 Preferred phosphanes for the radical L¹ are triphenylphosphane, perfluorotriphenylphosphane, trimethylphosphane, triethylphosphane, dibenzo-phosphol and tricyclohexylphosphane. Preferred amines are trimethylamine, triethylamine, dimethylbenzylamine. Preferred ethers are diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran and water. Preferred alcohols are methanol, ethanol, isopropanol. Preferred pyridine derivatives are pyridine, 2-picoline, 3-picoline, 4-picoline, 2,3-lutidine, 2,5-lutidine, 2,6-lutidine, 3,5-lutidine. Preferred alkyl nitriles are acetonitrile, propionitrile as well as butyronitrile, malonic acid nitrile, oxalic acid nitrile, succinic acid nitrile, acrylic acid nitrile, fumaric acid nitrile and maleic acid nitrile. Preferred aryl nitriles are benzonitrile, 2-naphthyl nitrile, 1-naphthyl nitrile and terephthalic acid nitrile. Preferred ethylenically unsaturated double 25 bond systems are ethenyl, propenyl, cis-2-but enyl, trans-2-but enyl, cyclohexenyl and norbornenyl.
- 30

Triphenylphosphane and pyridine are more preferred as L¹.

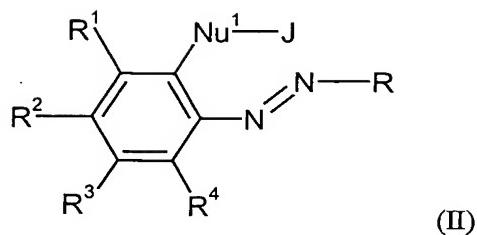
The radical L² is an anionic ligand that may optionally be coupled to L¹ by one or more covalent bonds. An anionic ligand is understood to be any anionic ligand known to the person skilled in the art. Preferred are anionic ligands selected from the group of halide ions, amide anions of the general formula R¹⁴R¹⁵N, C₁-C₆-alkyl anions, allyl anions, methallyl anions, benzyl anions and aryl anions.

The radicals R¹⁴ and R¹⁵ are in this connection selected independently of one another from the group of H, C₁-C₈-alkyl groups, a benzyl group and C₆-C₁₄-aryl groups, wherein R¹⁴ and R¹⁵ may also be covalently coupled. The definition of the C₁-C₈-alkyl groups and C₆-C₁₄-aryl groups is understood to include all substituted and/or unsubstituted alkyl groups and aryl groups as well as their preferred ranges that have already been defined for the radicals R, R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ in the respective range of number of carbon atoms.

Preferred halide ions for the radical L² are chloride and bromide. Preferred amide anions are amide, dimethylamide, diethylamide, diisopropylamide, diphenylamide, anilide, methylphenylamide. Preferred alkyl anions are methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, n-butyl, tert.-butyl and hexyl. Preferred allyl anions are 1,3-aryl-substituted allyl anions, 1,3-bistrimethylsilyl-substituted allyl anions, preferably the parent compound C₃H₅⁻. Anions of methacrylic acid esters, 2-aryl-substituted methallyl anions and the parent compound C₄H₈⁻ are the preferred methallyl anions. The benzyl anion is furthermore preferred. Phenyl is the preferred aryl anion.

Z is a whole number in the range from 1 to 3, preferably in the range from 1 to 2.

In order to obtain the compounds according to the present invention, ligands of the formula (II)



are reacted with metal compounds of the general formulae

M^1X_4 , M^1X_3 , $\text{M}^1\text{L}^1\text{L}^2$, or M^1X_2 .

5

Preferred metal compounds of the general formula $\text{M}^1\text{L}^1\text{L}^2$ are those in which the radicals L^1 and L^2 are coupled to one another by means of a covalent bond.

Preferred are 1,5-cyclooctadienyl ligands ("COD"), 1,6-cyclodeceny ligands or 1,5,9-all-trans-cyclododecatrienyl ligands.

10

According to the present invention L^1 can be tetramethylethylenediamine, in which only one nitrogen is co-ordinated to M^1 .

15 The radical J denotes in this connection H or an element from the 1st or 2nd main groups of the Periodic System. J is preferably H, Na, Li, Mg, Ca.

The radical X is selected from the group of halogens, C₁-C₈-alkyl groups, C₃-C₁₂-cycloalkyl groups, C₇-C₁₃-aralkyl groups and C₆-C₁₄-aryl groups.

20 Among the halogens, chlorine and bromine are preferred.

C₁-C₈-alkyl groups are understood to denote all substituted or unsubstituted alkyl groups with this number of carbon atoms. Preferred are methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, iso-propyl, n-butyl, iso-butyl, sec.-butyl, tert.-butyl, n-pentyl, iso-pentyl, sec.-

25 pentyl, neo-pentyl, 1,2-dimethylpropyl, iso-amyl, n-hexyl, iso-hexyl, sec.-hexyl, n-heptyl, iso-heptyl and n-octyl; more preferred are C₁-C₆-alkyl such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, iso-propyl, n-butyl, iso-butyl, sec.-butyl, tert.-butyl, n-pentyl, iso-pentyl, sec.-pentyl, neo-pentyl, 1,2-dimethylpropyl, iso-amyl, n-hexyl, iso-hexyl

and sec.-hexyl. Most preferred are C₁-C₄-alkyl such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, iso-propyl, n-butyl, iso-butyl, sec.-butyl and tert.-butyl.

- C₃-C₁₂-cycloalkyl groups are understood to denote all substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl groups with this number of carbon atoms in the ring. Preferred are cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, cyclooctyl, cyclononyl, cyclodecyl, cycloundecyl and cyclododecyl. More preferred are cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl and cycloheptyl.
- 5 C₇-C₁₃-aralkyl groups are understood to denote all substituted or unsubstituted aralkyl groups with this number of carbon atoms. Preferred are C₇-C₁₂-phenylalkyl such as benzyl, 1-phenethyl, 2-phenethyl, 1-phenylpropyl, 2-phenylpropyl, 3-phenylpropyl, neophyl (1-methyl-1-phenylethyl), 1-phenylbutyl, 2-phenylbutyl, 3-phenylbutyl and 4-phenylbutyl. Benzyl is more preferred.
- 10 C₆-C₁₄-aryl groups are understood to denote all substituted or unsubstituted aryl groups with this number of carbon atoms in the ring. Preferred are phenyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, 1-anthryl, 2-anthryl, 9-anthryl, 1-phenanthryl, 2-phenanthryl, 3-phenanthryl, 4-phenanthryl and 9-phenanthryl, more preferred are phenyl, 1-naphthyl and 2-naphthyl, and most preferred is phenyl.
- 15

- In this connection M¹X₂, M¹X₃, M¹X₄ may optionally be stabilized by neutral ligands. Neutral ligands are understood to denote all ligands in the chemistry of complexes known to the person skilled in the art. Preferred are cyclic and non-cyclic ethers, amines, diamines, nitriles, isonitriles or phosphines, and unsaturated cycloaliphatic compounds. More preferred are diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, 1,2-dimethoxyethane, tetramethylethylenediamine, acetonitrile, triphenylphosphane or cyclooctadienes.
- 25

It is preferred to use these neutral ligands if Ni-dialkyl compounds are to be employed as metal compounds of the type M^1X_2 . The neutral ligands may also be used as solvents.

- 5 The compounds of the formula (I) may either be produced or isolated *in situ* by reacting the ligands of the formula (II) with the metal compounds of the formulae M^1X_4 , M^1X_3 , $M^1L^1L^2$ or M^1X_2 , or alternatively may be formed by reaction in the presence of olefinic monomers.
- 10 The production of the compounds according to the present invention of the general formula (I) is generally carried out using ligands of the general formula (II) in which the radicals are as defined above. In order to synthesize the compounds according to the present invention the ligands may either be freed from the radical J with the aid of a base and then reacted with metal compounds of
- 15 the general formulae M^1X_2 , M^1X_3 , M^1X_4 or $M^1(0)$ complexes such as $M^1L^1L^2$, or alternatively may be reacted directly with the metal compounds without using a base.

- The metal alkyls known to the person skilled in the art may be used as base.
- 20 Preferred are methyl lithium, ethyl lithium, n-butyl lithium, sec.-butyl lithium, tert.-butyl lithium, hexyl lithium, Grignard compounds such as ethylmagnesium bromide, and furthermore lithium amide, sodium amide, potassium amide, potassium hydride or lithium diisopropylamide ("LDA"). As solvents high boiling point solvents such as toluene, ortho-xylene, meta-xylene, para-xylene,
 - 25 ethylbenzene or mixtures thereof have proved preferably suitable as solvents, though non-cyclic or cyclic ethers such as 1,2-dimethoxyethane, tetrahydrofuran or diethyl ether may also be used.

- This removal of the radical J is complete in a time ranging from 1 minute to 12 hours. A reaction duration of 2 to 10 hours is preferred, 3 to 5 hours being more

preferred. During the reaction the temperature is in the range from -196° to 0°C. A temperature in the range from -90° to -20°C is preferred.

For the reaction of the ligand with the base there may be used all aprotic, polar or
5 non-polar solvents known to the person skilled in the art. Aprotic, polar solvents
are preferred, such as methylene chloride, acetonitrile, acrylonitrile, benzonitrile,
tetrahydrofuran, diethyl ether or lutidine.

After the reaction with the base the solvent is removed from the product in a
10 manner known to the person skilled in the art. The metallated ligand that is
obtained may be purified in a manner known to the person skilled in the art. The
preferred purification method is crystallization.

In the reaction of the metallated or non-metallated ligand of the formula (II) with
15 the metal compounds of the formulae M^1X_2 , M^1X_3 , M^1X_4 and $M^1L^1L^2$, the
solvents known to the person skilled in the art are used. Preferred solvents
include benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, ortho-xylene, meta-xylene or para-xylene,
chlorobenzene, cyclohexane, acetonitrile, tetrahydrofuran, methylene chloride or
mixtures thereof. The reaction is carried out in the temperature range known to
20 the person skilled in the art. The reaction is preferably carried out in a
temperature range from -100°C to +150°C, more preferably in the range from -
78°C to +100°C. The reaction of the ligands with the metal compounds, as also
the reaction of the ligands with the bases, must take place under the exclusion of
oxygen and moisture.

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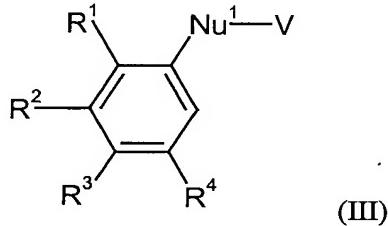
The molar ratios of ligand to M^1 are in the range from 5:1 to 1:5. Amounts in the
range from 1:1 to 1:3 are preferred, stoichiometric amounts being more preferred.

30 The purification of the compounds according to the present invention of the
general formula (I) is carried out according to methods known to the person

skilled in the art, such as crystallization, filtration through Celite® and chromatography. Crystallization is preferred.

- For the polymerization it is not necessary to isolate the compounds according to
5 the present invention. A ligand of the general formula (II) may also be reacted
with a suitable metal compound of the formula M^1X_2 , M^1X_3 , M^1X_4 or $M^1(0)$
complexes such as $M^1L^1L^2$ only immediately before the polymerization and
produced *in situ*.
- 10 If X in the metal compound of the formula M^1X_2 , M^1X_3 or M^1X_4 or L² in $M^1L^1L^2$
is selected from the group of C₁-C₆-alkyl groups, benzyl anions or aryl anions,
then the deprotonation of the ligand of the general formula (II) may be omitted. In
these cases it has proved preferable not to isolate the complex compounds
according to the present invention but to produce them *in situ* only immediately
15 before the polymerization.

The production of the ligands of the general formula (II) is carried out by reacting
aromatic compounds of the general formula (III)

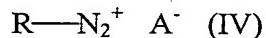


20

where V may be hydrogen, Li, Na, K, Mg, Ca and Sr,

with electrophilic aryl diazonium salts of the general formula (IV)

25



in which the radicals Nu^1 , $\text{R}, \text{R}^1, \text{R}^2, \text{R}^3, \text{R}^4$ are as defined above and A^- denotes an anion of strong acids selected from the group of $\text{F}^-, \text{Cl}^-, \text{Br}^-, \text{I}^-, \text{SO}_4^{2-}, \text{NO}_3^-, \text{ClO}_4^-, \text{ClO}_3^-, \text{CF}_3\text{OO}^-, \text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3^-, \text{BF}_4^-, \text{PF}_6^-, \text{B}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_4^-$ and anionic metallate complexes.

- 5 The preparation of the alkali metal or alkaline earth metal compounds of the general formula (III) is then carried out following the diazotisation at temperatures of -78°C to $+150^\circ\text{C}$, preferably at -20°C to $+75^\circ\text{C}$. Diethyl ether or tetrahydrofuran are preferably used. Other conventional solvents such as toluene, hexane, acetonitrile may however also be used.

10

The preparation of diazonium salts is described by a) Zollinger, H. in *Chemie der Azofarbstoffe*, 1958, Birckhäuser Verlag, b) by Hashida, Y., Landells, R.G.M., Lewis, G.E., Szele, I., Zollinger, H. in *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1978, 100, 2816, c) by Laali, K., Szele, I., Zollinger, H. in *Helv. Chim. Acta* 1983, 66, 1737 and d) in

- 15 Houben-Weyl, *Methoden der Organischen Chemie*, Vol. X/3 p. 220 and is generally known to the person skilled in the art.

- In the diazotisation aromatic amines are reacted in the presence of Lewis or Brönsted acids and nitrosating agents such as organic or inorganic nitrites. BF_3 is suitable as Lewis acid, and HBF_4 , sulfuric acid, HCl or HF are suitable as Brönsted acids. The reaction takes 1 to 48 hours, preferably 1 to 15 hours. Preferred solvents for inorganic nitrites include strong acids and also protic polar solvents such as water, methanol or mixtures thereof. On the other hand when using organic nitrites such as iso-amyl nitrite, it is preferred to use aprotic polar solvents such as tetrahydrofuran or esters, and preferably methylene chloride. In this connection the diazonium salts can be isolated as sparingly soluble solids using weakly-co-ordinating anions such as BF_4^- .

- 30 The diazonium salts are then reacted with activated aromatic compounds such as phenols, thiophenols, mono-arylated or alkylated phenylphosphanes, mono-arylated or alkylated anilines, benzoic acid or benzoic acid ester derivatives or

aromatic amines. In this connection, in the case of phenols the corresponding alkali phenolates are first of all prepared and the reaction is carried out in a weakly acidic to alkaline pH range, preferably in the pH range 14 to 6. The azo compound formed is then purified by conventional methods such as filtration or 5 phase separation. A more complete purification is carried out by column chromatography or crystallization using suitable solvents.

So that the compounds according to the present invention of the general formula (I) can be used as catalysts for the polymerization, they may be reacted with co-10 catalysts. Suitable co-catalysts are selected from the group of aluminum compounds and/or boron compounds with electron-attracting radicals. Preferred are boron trifluoride, trispentafluorophenyl borane, trispentafluorophenyl-aluminium, N,N-dimethylanilinium-tetrakis-pentafluorophenyl borate, tri-n-butylammonium-tetrakis-pentafluorophenyl borate, N,N-dimethylanilinium-15 tetrakis-(3,5-bisperfluoro-methyl)phenyl borate, tri-n-butylammonium-tetrakis-(3,5-bisperfluoromethyl)phenyl borate, as well as tritylium-tetrakis-pentafluorophenyl borate. More preferred are N,N-dimethylanilinium-tetrakis-pentafluorophenyl borate, tritylium-tetrakis-pentafluorophenyl borate and trispentafluorophenyl borane.

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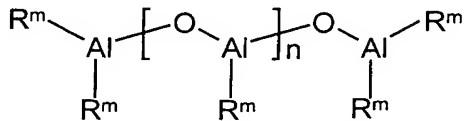
If boron compounds or aluminum compounds are used as co-catalysts for the compounds according to the invention of the general formula (I), then they are employed in general in a molar ratio of 1:10 to 10:1 referred to M¹, preferably in a molar ratio of 1:2 to 5:1 and more preferably 1:1.5 to 1.5:1.

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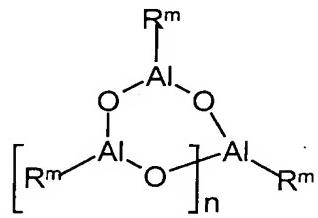
Another suitable class of co-catalysts are aluminoxanes.

The structure of the aluminoxanes is not accurately known. As described in DE-A 3 007 725, these are products that are obtained by careful partial hydrolysis of 30 aluminum alkyls. These products do not occur in pure form but as mixtures of

open-chain and cyclic structures of the type (V a) and (V b). These mixtures presumably exist in the form of a dynamic equilibrium.



(V a)



(V b)

- 5 In formula (V a) and (V b) the radicals R^m are selected independently of one another from the group comprising substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₁₂-alkyl groups, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₁₂-cycloalkyl groups, substituted or unsubstituted C₇-C₂₀- aralkyl groups, or substituted or unsubstituted C₆-C₁₄-aryl groups.

10

C₁-C₁₂-alkyl groups are understood to denote all alkyl groups with this number of carbon atoms in the main chain.

- Preferred C₁-C₁₂-alkyl groups include methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, iso-propyl, n-butyl, iso-butyl, sec.-butyl, tert.-butyl, n-pentyl, iso-pentyl, sec.-pentyl, neo-pentyl, 1,2-dimethylpropyl, iso-amyl, n-hexyl, iso-hexyl, sec.-hexyl, n-heptyl, iso-heptyl, n-octyl, n-nonyl, n-decyl and n-dodecyl. More preferred are C₁-C₆-alkyl such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, iso-propyl, n-butyl, iso-butyl, sec.-butyl, tert.-butyl, n-pentyl, iso-pentyl, sec.-pentyl, neo-pentyl, 1,2-dimethylpropyl, iso-amyl, n-hexyl, iso-hexyl, sec.-hexyl. Most preferred is methyl.

C₃-C₁₂-cycloalkyl groups are understood to denote all cycloalkyl groups with this number of carbon atoms in the ring.

Preferred C₃-C₁₂-cycloalkyl includes cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, cyclooctyl, cyclononyl, cyclodecyl, cycloundecyl and cyclododecyl. More preferred are cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl and cycloheptyl.

- 5 C₇-C₂₀-aralkyl groups are understood to denote all aralkyl groups with this number of carbon atoms in the main skeleton.

- Preferred are C₇-C₂₀-aralkyl, more preferred are C₇-C₁₂-phenylalkyl such as benzyl, 1-phenethyl, 2-phenethyl, 1-phenylpropyl, 2-phenylpropyl, 3-phenylpropyl, 1-phenylbutyl, 2-phenylbutyl, 3-phenylbutyl and 4-phenylbutyl. Most preferred is benzyl.

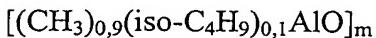
- 10 C₆-C₁₄-aryl groups are understood to denote all aryl groups with this number of carbon atoms in the ring. Preferred are C₆-C₁₄-aryl such as phenyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, 1-anthryl, 2-anthryl, 9-anthryl, 1-phenanthryl, 2-phenanthryl, 3-phenanthryl, 4-phenanthryl and 9-phenanthryl. More preferred are phenyl, 1-naphthyl and 2-naphthyl. Most preferred is phenyl.

- 15 The parameter n in the formulae (V a) and (V b) denotes a whole number from 0 to 40, preferably from 1 to 25 and particularly preferably from 2 to 22.

- In Organometallics 1996, 15, 2213-26 also cage-like structures for the aluminoxanes are discussed by Y. Koide, S.G. Bott, A.R. Barron. A.R. Barron also reports on such structures in Macromol. Symp. 1995, 97, 15-25. Both the 20 cage-like structures as well as the structures of the formulae (V a) and (V b) are suitable as co-catalysts for the compounds according to the present invention of the general formula (I).

- Mixtures of various aluminoxanes are preferred co-catalysts in those cases in 25 which polymerization is carried out in a solution of a paraffin such as n-heptane or

isododecane. A preferred mixture is CoMAO commercially obtainable from Witco GmbH and having the formula



5

where m is between 6 and 25.

In order to react the compounds according to the present invention of the general formula (I) with aluminoxanes, it is generally necessary to employ an excess of 10 aluminoxane referred to M¹. Suitable molar ratios M¹:Al are in the range from 1:10 to 1:10,000, preferably 1:50 to 1:1000 and more preferably 1:100 to 1:500.

According to current ideas, co-catalysts for compounds of the general formula (I) remove a ligand L¹ or L². Instead of aluminum alkyl compounds of the general 15 formulae (V a) and (V b) or the afore described aluminum compounds or boron compounds with electron-attracting radicals, the co-catalyst may also be olefin complexes of rhodium or nickel.

Preferred Ni-(olefin) complexes, which are commercially obtainable from 20 Aldrich, have the following general structure: Nickel-(olefin)_y complexes where y = 1, 2, 3 or 4. More preferred are Ni(C₂H₄)₃, Ni(1,5-cyclooctadiene)₂, (Ni(COD)₂), Ni(1,6-cyclodecadiene)₂, or Ni(1,5,9-all-trans-cyclododecatriene)₂. Most preferred is (Ni(COD)₂).

25 Suitable rhodium-(olefin) complexes are mixed ethylene/1,3-dicarbonyl complexes of rhodium such as rhodium-acetylacetone-ethylene Rh (acac) (CH₂=CH₂)₂, rhodium-benzoylacetone-ethylene Rh (C₆H₅-CO-CH-CO-CH₃) (CH₂=CH₂)₂, or Rh (C₆H₅-CO-CH-CO-C₆H₅) (CH₂=CH₂)₂. Preferred is Rh (acac) (CH₂=CH₂)₂. This compound can be synthesized by the procedure described by 30 R. Cramer in Inorg. Synth. 1974, 15, 14.

With some compounds of the general formula (I) a reaction may also be carried out directly with ethylene. The ease of the starting reaction depends decisively on the nature of the ligand L¹. Such labile co-ordinating ligands L¹ are preferably compounds that possess an olefinic group and can thereby complex the metal. In
5 addition particularly also nitriles and compounds with ether functions are suitable.

The selected compound of the general formula (I) and the co-catalyst together form a reaction product that is active as catalyst system in the polymerization.

10 By adding further aluminum alkyl of the general formula Al(R^m)₃ or aluminoxanes the activity of the catalyst system according to the invention can be increased, especially if compounds of the general formula (V a) and (V b) or the aforementioned aluminum compounds or boron compounds with electron-attracting radicals are used as co-catalysts; aluminum alkyls of the general
15 formula Al(R^m)₃ or aluminoxanes may also act as molecular weight regulators. A further effective molecular weight regulator is hydrogen. The molecular weight can be particularly effectively regulated by the reaction temperature and pressure. In the case where the use of a boron compound as described above is desired, the addition of an aluminum alkyl of the general formula Al(R^m)₃ is preferred.

20

It has been found that the compounds according to the present invention of the general formula (I) are suitable for polymerizing olefins in the presence of polar additives such as esters, ethers and nitriles. They are effective for polymerizing and copolymerizing ethene.

25

Pressure and temperature conditions during the polymerization may be selected within wide ranges. A pressure in the range from 0.5 bar to 4000 bar has proved to be preferable, pressures of 10 to 75 bar or high pressure conditions of 500 to 2500 bar being more preferred. A temperature in the range from 0° to 120°C has
30 proved preferable, temperatures of 40° to 100°C being more preferred and temperatures of 50° to 85°C being most preferred.

As monomers the following olefins may be mentioned: ethylene, propylene, 1-butene, 1-pentene, 1-hexene, 1-octene, 1-decene or 1-undecene, propylene and ethylene being preferred and ethylene being more preferred.

- 5 As comonomers α -olefins, styrene, isobutene, cyclopentene, cyclohexene, norbornene and norbornadiene are suitable. Preferred are 1-butene, 1-pentene, 1-hexene, 4-methyl-1-pentene, 1-octene, 1-decene or 1-undecene. The α -olefins are employed in amounts of 0.1 to 20 mole % referred to the polymer obtained. α -olefin amounts in the range from 0.5 to 10 mole % are preferred.

10

- As solvents there are used hexane, heptane, toluene, ortho-xylene, meta-xylene, para-xylene, ethylbenzene as well as mixtures thereof, diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, chlorobenzene, 1,3-dichlorobenzene, dichloromethane and - under high pressure conditions - supercritical ethylene. Preferred are hexane, toluene, chlorobenzene and dichloromethane.

- 15 The compounds according to the present invention of the general formula (I) can be regulated with hydrogen during the polymerization, i.e. the molecular weight of the polymers obtained by the catalyst system can be reduced by addition of hydrogen. If a sufficiently large amount of hydrogen is added waxes are obtained, the necessary hydrogen concentration also depending on the nature of the polymerization equipment that is employed.

- 20 The catalysts according to the present invention may also be used jointly with one or more other polymerization catalysts known *per se*. They may be used together with:

- 25 - Ziegler-Natta catalysts,
30 - supported metallocene catalysts of transition metals of subgroups 4 to 6 of the Periodic System of the Elements,

- catalysts of late transition metals as described in WO 96/23010,
- Fe-complexes or Co-complexes with pyridylidium ligands, as disclosed in WO 98/27124,
5
- or also chromium oxide catalysts according to Phillips.

In this connection it is on the one hand possible to mix various catalysts with one another and to meter them jointly or to use co-supported complexes on a common
10 support or also to meter various catalysts separately at the same or at different points in the polymerization vessel.

A further feature of the present invention is that the compounds according to the present invention of the general formula (I), preferably those where $M^1 = Ni$, are
15 suitable for the polymerization or co-polymerization of 1-olefins, preferably ethylene, in emulsion polymerization processes.

In addition to other 1-olefins as comonomers, such as propene, 1-butene, 1-hexene, 1-octene or 1-decene, polar comonomers can also be incorporated with
20 the aid of the catalyst system, in which connection 0.1 to 50 mole % of comonomers may preferably be used. As polar comonomers, the following are preferred:

- acrylates such as acrylic acid, methyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate, (2-ethyl)hexyl acrylate, n-butyl acrylate or tert.-butyl acrylate;
25
- acrylonitrile
- methacrylic acid, methyl methacrylate, ethyl methacrylate, n-butyl methacrylate or tert.-butyl methacrylate,
30

- vinyl carboxylates, vinyl acetate being more preferred,
- unsaturated dicarboxylic acids, maleic acid being more preferred,
- 5 - unsaturated dicarboxylic acid derivatives, in which connection maleic anhydride and maleic acid alkylimides such as maleic acid methylimide are more preferred.

Furthermore terpolymers may be produced with at least two of the polar
10 monomers mentioned above or a mixture of polar and non-polar monomers, in each case in a molecular range between 0.1 and 99.8 mole %, and ethylene.

The polymer produced with the aid of the compound according to the present invention can be processed into further molded articles by various methods known
15 to the person skilled in the art, for example injection molding, extrusion or foaming.

EXAMPLES

The following operating examples illustrate the invention.

20

General preliminary remarks:

All operations were carried out using thin tubular equipment with the exclusion of air and moisture in a purified argon atmosphere. The apparatus were heated in an
25 oil pump vacuum before use and flushed with purified argon. The NMR tubes were also filled under argon.

All solvents that were used for the reaction, including those that served for cleaning column chromatography apparatus, were free of water and atmospheric
30 oxygen. Silica gel-coated (Polygram® SIL G/UV₂₅₄) or aluminum oxide gel-coated (Polygram® ALOX N/UV₂₅₄) thin-layer chromatography plates from

Machery-Nagel were used for the thin-layer chromatographic investigation of the course of the reactions. The following sorbents were used for the column chromatography:

- 5 • Silica gel 60, grain size 40 - 60 µm, 230 - 400 mesh (ASTM) (Baker)
 • Kieselguhr, purified, annealed, Erg. B. 6 (Reidel-de Haën).

10 NMR spectra were recorded in deuterated solvents at 293° K. The chemical shift is given in ppm (parts per million).

^1H -NMR: internal standard via solvent, CDCl_3 $\delta = 7.26$; C_6D_6 $\delta = 7.16$; rel. SiMe_4 (where SiMe_4 $\delta = 0$).

15 $^{13}\text{C}\{\text{H}\}$ -NMR: internal standard via solvent, CDCl_3 $\delta = 77.0$; C_6D_6 $\delta = 128.0$; rel. SiMe_4 (where SiMe_4 $\delta = 0$).

$^{31}\text{P}\{\text{H}\}$ -NMR: external standard via 85% aqueous ortho-phosphoric acid.

Preparation of the ligands according to the present invention:

20 **General operational procedure for the diazotisation (Examples 1.1 to 1.4)**

HBF₄ (mixture of 40 ml of 48% acid (64 mmole) and 40 ml of water) were slowly added to 2,4,6-trimethylaniline (72.4 mmole) while stirring at 0°C, a white suspension being formed. A solution of sodium nitrite in water (5.0 g, 71.4
25 mmole in 10 ml of water) was added dropwise thereto while stirring. The color of the reaction solution turned yellow. The suspension obtained was stirred for a further 5 minutes and added in portions at 0°C to a solution of the phenol in 2N NaOH (dissolve the phenol (71.4 mmole) in a small amount of ethanol and mix with 500 ml of a 2N NaOH solution). After 10 minutes a red oily layer was
30 obtained that solidified after further stirring. After filtration the solid was

crystallized from a small amount of ethanol and the Na salt of the azo dye was obtained.

5 The Na salt was dissolved in as small an amount of diethyl ether as possible and thoroughly mixed with dilute HCl. After separating the phases the organic phase was dried with Na_2SO_4 and finally, after filtration, all volatile constituents were removed *in vacuo*.

10 For the diazotisation with 2,6-diisopropylaniline the following typical procedure was adopted:

The ligands were obtained by a coupling reaction of the diazonium salt with the corresponding phenols. The diazonium salt was prepared by reaction of 2,6-diisopropylaniline (20 mmole) with isoamyl nitrite (2.9 g, 3.4 ml, 25 mmole) and
15 $\text{BF}_3^*\text{OEt}_2$ (3.1 g, 2.8 ml, 22 mmole) in methylene chloride (200 ml) at -10°C within 60 minutes. After filtering off the diazonium salt (water jet vacuum) in the cold, the latter was suspended at -20°C in THF (50 ml) and added to a solution of phenol (20 mmole) (dissolved phenol in as small an amount of ethanol as possible and added NaOH (10 g, 250 mmole) in 100 ml of water) at -20°C (stir for 1 hour).
20 The reaction solution was then heated to 25°C while stirring vigorously and was stirred for a further 15 hours. The reaction solution was worked up by adding hexane, mixing thoroughly with dilute HCl, then washing with water to pH 7 and separating the aqueous phase. After drying the organic phase over Na_2SO_4 the was is chromatographed using silica gel with hexane/methylene chloride (3/1). A
25 purified product was obtained by crystallization from methanol at -20°C.

Conversion of the acid azo dyes into the corresponding Li salts (Examples 2.1 to 2.4)

30 The azo dye (14.2 mmole) was dissolved in 150 ml of tetrahydrofuran and cooled to -78°C. Preferably diethyl ether may also be used if the azo dye was sufficiently

soluble. n-BuLi (2.7 ml in heptane, 5.8 ml, 15.6 mmole) was then added dropwise and the reaction mixture was stirred at -78°C for 1 hour. After heating to 25°C the solvent was removed and 60 ml of n-hexane were added. The purified product was obtained by crystallization at -20°C and may have been directly processed further.

5

Preparation of the diazoenolate Ni complexes (Examples 3.1 to 3.4)

The Li salt of the azo compound (3.0 mmole) was dissolved in 10 ml of benzene at 25°C and a solution of $(PPh_3)_2Ni(Ph)Cl$ in 20 ml of benzene was added thereto. The preparation of $(PPh_3)_2Ni(Ph)Cl$ was carried out according to the procedure of Hidai, M., Kashiwagi, T., Ikeuchi, T., Uchida, Y. described in J. Organomet. Chem. 1971, 30, 279. The initially greenish-brown reaction mixture changed color to brownish-red after stirring for 15 hours. The solution was then filtered off from the precipitated LiCl and all volatile constituents were removed *in vacuo*. The residue was taken up in 10 ml of n-hexane and crystallized at -20°C.

10

15

Preparation of the diazoenolate Pd complexes (Examples 4.1 to 4.4)

20

The Li salt of the azo compound (1.5 mmole) was taken up in 10 ml of methylene chloride at 25°C and the solution was cooled to 0°C. Parallel to this $(COD)Pd(Me)Cl$ (1.5 mmole) was dissolved in 2 ml of CH_2Cl_2 and added to a concentrated solution of triphenylphosphine (3 mmole in 3 ml of CH_2Cl_2) at 0°C, a grey-white suspension being formed. The preparation of $(COD)Pd(Me)Cl$ was carried out according to a procedure described by Rülke, R.E., Ernsting, J.M., Spek, A.L., Elsevier, C.J., van Leewen, P.W.M.N., Vrieze, K. in Inorg. Chem. 1993, 32, 5769.

25

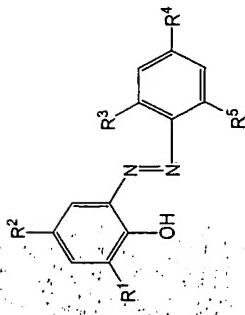
30

This reaction mixture was added to the Li salt of the azo compound at 0°C and stirred for 15 hours at 25°C. A red suspension was thus obtained. After removing

all volatile constituents, 10 ml of toluene were added and insoluble constituents were filtered off. The solvent was then removed and the product was crystallized from 10 ml of hexane at -20°C.

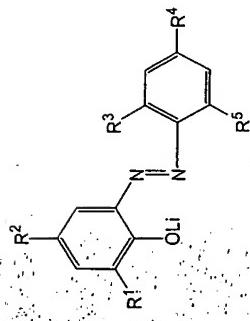
- 5 The Li salt of the azo compound (1.5 mmole) was taken up in methylene chloride (10 ml) and pyridine (3.0 mmole) was added. (COD)Pd(Me)Cl (1.5 mmole) in methylene chloride (5 ml) was then added at 0°C. The reaction solution was stirred for 15 hours at 25°C. After removing all volatile constituents the product was dissolved in toluene and insoluble constituents were filtered off. The solvent
- 10 was distilled off and hexane was added. Crystallization was carried out at -20° to -78°C.

Table 1: Azo compounds



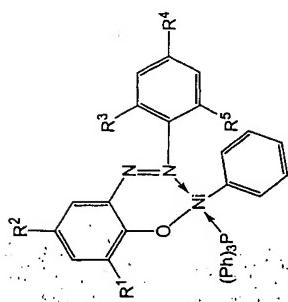
<u>Example</u>	<u>R¹</u>	<u>R²</u>	<u>R³</u>	<u>R⁴</u>	<u>R⁵</u>
1.1	tBu	tBu	Me	Me	Me
1.2	tBu	tBu	iPr	H	iPr
1.3	Ph	tBu	Me	Me	
1.4	Ph	tBu	iPr	H	iPr

Table 2: Lithium salts of the azo compounds



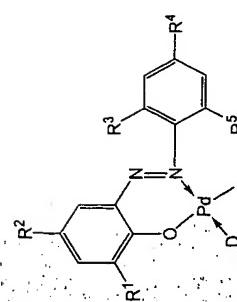
<u>Example</u>	<u>R¹</u>	<u>R²</u>	<u>R³</u>	<u>R⁴</u>	<u>R⁵</u>
2.1	tBu	tBu	Me	Me	Me
2.2	tBu	tBu	iPr	H	iPr
2.3	Ph	tBu	Me	Me	
2.4	Ph	tBu	iPr	H	iPr

Table 3: Nickel complexes



<u>Example</u>	<u>R</u> ¹	<u>R</u> ²	<u>R</u> ³	<u>R</u> ⁴	<u>R</u> ⁵
3.1	tBu	tBu	Me	Me	Me
3.2	tBu	tBu	tPr	H	tPr
3.3	Ph	tBu	tPr	H	tPr

Table 4: Palladium complexes



<u>Example</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>R</u> ¹	<u>R</u> ²	<u>R</u> ³	<u>R</u> ⁴	<u>R</u> ⁵
4.1	P(Ph) ₃	tBu	tBu	Me	Me	Me
4.2	Py	tBu	tBu	Me	Me	Me
4.3	P(Ph) ₃	tBu	tBu	tPr	H	tPr
4.4	Py	Ph	tBu	tPr	H	tPr

Analytical data relating to the compounds 1.1 to 1.4 and 3.1 to 4.2:

Azo compounds:

5 Example 1.1:

Anal. Calc. for $C_{23}H_{32}N_2O$ (352.51): C, 78.36; H, 9.15; N, 7.95; Found: C, 78.2; H, 9.1; N, 7.9. **m.p.:** 89°C. **1H -NMR** in $CDCl_3$, [δ]: 1.30 (s, 9 H, CH_3 , t-Bu), 1.41 (s, 9 H, CH_3 , t-Bu), 2.26 (s, 3 H, CH_3), 2.35 (s, 6 H, CH_3), 6.89 (s, 2 H, CH, Ar), 7.37 (d, 1 H, J_{HH} = 2.4 Hz, CH, Ar), 7.69 (d, 1 H, J_{HH} = 2.4 Hz, CH, Ar), 13.5 (1 H, OH). **$^{13}C\{^1H\}$ -NMR** in $CDCl_3$, [δ]: 19.7 (CH_3), 21.1 (CH_3), 29.5 (CH_3 , t-Bu), 31.3 (CH_3 , t-Bu), 34.3 (C, t-Bu), 35.3 (C, t-Bu), 127.2 (CH, Ar), 127.9 (CH, Ar), 130.3 (CH, Ar), 131.6 (CH, Ar), 137.0 (C, Ar), 137.9 (C, Ar), 138.7 (C, Ar), 141.2 (C, Ar), 146.3 (C, Ar), 149.9 (C, Ar). **IR:** 1360 (m, δ $(N=N)$), (no OH).

15 Example 1.2:

Anal. Calc. for $C_{26}H_{38}N_2O$ (394.59): C, 79.14; H, 9.71; N, 7.10; Found: C, 79.0; H, 10.4; N, 6.9. **m.p.:** 82°C. **1H -NMR** in $CDCl_3$, [δ]: 1.20 (d, 12 H, J_{HH} = 7.8 Hz, CH_3 ; i-Pr), 1.37 (s, 9 H, CH_3 , t-Bu), 1.49 (s, 9 H, CH_3 , t-Bu), 3.05 (sp, 2 H, J_{HH} = 7.8 Hz, CH; i-Pr); 7.25-7.32 (m, 3 H, CH, Ar), 7.50 (s, 1 H, CH, Ar), 7.80 (s, 1 H, CH, Ar), 13.2 (1 H, OH). **$^{13}C\{^1H\}$ -NMR** in $CDCl_3$, [δ]: 23.7 (CH_3 , i-Pr), 27.9 (CH, i-Pr), 29.5 (CH_3 , t-Bu), 31.4 (CH_3 , t-Bu), 34.3 (C, t-Bu), 35.4 (C, t-Bu), 123.7 (CH, Ar), 127.7 (CH, Ar), 128.2 (CH, Ar), 128.6 (CH, Ar), 136.9 (C, Ar), 137.9 (C, Ar), 140.2 (C, Ar), 141.3 (C, Ar), 148.5 (C, Ar), 149.8 (C, Ar).

25 Example 1.3:

Anal. Calc. for $C_{25}H_{28}N_2O$ (372.50) C, 80.61; H, 7.58; N, 7.52; Found: C, 78.9; H, 7.7; N, 7.2. **m.p.:** 111°C. **1H -NMR** in $CDCl_3$, [δ]: 1.34 (s, 9 H, CH_3 , t-Bu), 2.26 (s, 3 H, CH_3), 2.36 (s, 6 H, CH_3), 6.90 (s, 2 H, CH, Ar), 7.29 (t, 1 H, CH, Ar), 7.39 (t, 2 H, CH, Ar), 7.41 (s, 1 H, CH, Ar), 7.57 (d, 2 H, CH, Ar), 7.86 (s, 1 H, CH, Ar), 13.3 (1 H, OH). **$^{13}C\{^1H\}$ -NMR** in $CDCl_3$, [δ]: 19.8 (CH_3), 21.1 (CH_3), 31.4 (CH_3 , t-

Bu), 34.2 (C, t-Bu), 127.3 (CH, Ar), 128.2 (CH, Ar), 128.9 (CH, Ar), 129.5 (CH, Ar), 130.4 (CH, Ar), 131.7 (CH, Ar), 131.9 (CH, Ar), 137.2 (C, Ar), 137.8 (C, Ar), 139.2 (C, Ar), 142.4 (C, Ar), 146.2 (C, Ar), 147.5 (C, Ar). IR: 1373 (m, $\delta_{(N=N)}$), (no OH).

5

Example 1.4:

Anal. Calc. for $C_{28}H_{34}N_2O$ (414.58): C, 81.12; H, 8.27; N, 6.76; Found: C, 80.8; H, 8.4; N, 6.7. **m.p.:** 106°C. **1H -NMR** in $CDCl_3$, [δ]: 1.20 (d, 12 H, $^3J_{HH}$ = 6.9 Hz, CH₃; i-Pr), 1.42 (s, 9 H, CH₃, t-Bu), 3.07 (sp, 2 H, $^3J_{HH}$ = 6.9 Hz, CH; i-Pr); 7.28 (d,

10 2 H, CH, Ar), 7.32 (t, 1 H, CH, Ar), 7.39 (t, 1 H, CH, Ar), 7.48 (t, 2 H, CH, Ar), 7.55 (s, 1 H, CH, Ar), 7.66 (d, 2 H, CH, Ar), 7.98 (s, 1 H, CH, Ar), 13.0 (1 H, OH).

$^{13}C\{^1H\}$ -NMR in $CDCl_3$, [δ]: 23.7 (CH₃, i-Pr), 27.9 (CH, i-Pr), 31.4 (CH₃, t-Bu), 34.2 (C, t-Bu), 123.7 (CH, Ar), 127.4 (CH, Ar), 128.3 (CH, Ar), 128.4 (CH, Ar), 129.3 (CH, Ar), 129.5 (CH, Ar), 130.5 (CH, Ar), 132.4 (CH, Ar), 136.9 (C, Ar),

15 137.5 (C, Ar), 140.2 (C, Ar), 142.6 (C, Ar), 147.5 (C, Ar), 148.5 (C, Ar). IR: 1362 (m, $\delta_{(N=N)}$), (no OH).

Nickel Complexes:

20 **Example 3.1:**

Anal. Calc. for $C_{47}H_{51}N_2NiOP$ (749.59) C, 75.31; H, 6.86; N, 3.74; Ni, 7.83; O, 2.13; P, 4.13 Found: C, 75.5; H, 6.8; N, 2.7; P, 3.6. **m.p.:** 116°C. **1H -NMR** in $CDCl_3$,

[δ]: 0.58 (s, 9 H, CH₃, t-Bu), 0.70 (s, 9 H, CH₃, t-Bu), 1.99 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 2.27 (s, 6 H, CH₃), 5.95 (t, 2 H, CH, Ar), 6.13 (t, 1 H, CH, Ar), 6.41 (s, 2 H, CH, Ar), 6.64 (d,

25 2 H, CH, Ar), 7.1-7.7 (m, 22 H, CH, Ar). **$^{13}C\{^1H\}$ -NMR** in $CDCl_3$, [δ]: 19.2 (CH₃), 21.0 (CH₃), 29.9 (CH₃, t-Bu), 31.6 (CH₃, t-Bu), 34.4 (C, t-Bu), 35.3 (C, t-Bu), 121.4 (CH, Ar), 124.8 (CH, Ar), 127.2 (CH, Ar), 128.3 (CH, Ar), 128.4 (CH, Ar), 128.9 (CH, Ar), 129.6 (CH, Ar), 130.2 (CH, Ar), 131.8 (CH, Ar), 132.3 (CH, Ar), 132.5 (CH, Ar), 134.3 (C, Ar), 133.5 (C, Ar), 135.1 (CH, Ar), 136.8 (C, Ar),

137.3 (CH, Ar), 140.5 (C, Ar), 142.6 (C, Ar), 146.0 (C, Ar), 146.6 (C, Ar), 151.9 (C, Ar), 152.5 (C, Ar). ^{31}P -NMR in C_6D_6 , [δ]: 26.1 (PPh_3). MS (FD)[%]: 748 [54, M^+], 278 [76], 262 [100].

5 Example 3.2:

^1H -NMR in C_6D_6 , [δ]: 1.09 (s, 9 H, CH_3 , t-Bu), 1.35 (d, 6 H, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 6.7$ Hz, CH_3 , i-Pr), 1.43 (s, 9 H, CH_3 , t-Bu), 4.50 (sp, 2 H, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 6.7$ Hz, CH, i-Pr), 6.38 (t, 2 H, CH, Ar), 6.45 (t, 1 H, CH, Ar), 7.3 (m, CH, Ar), 7.7-8.0 (m, CH, Ar). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ -NMR in C_6D_6 , [δ]: 24.9 (CH_3 , i-Pr), 27.9 (CH_3 , i-Pr), 31.9 (CH, i-Pr), 32.4 (CH_3 , t-Bu), 33.6 (CH_3 , t-Bu), 36.3 (C, t-Bu), 37.6 (C, t-Bu), 123.5 (CH, Ar), 125.9 (CH, Ar), 129.3 (CH, Ar), 130.0 (CH, Ar), 131.9 (CH, Ar), 132.4 (CH, Ar), 132.5 (CH, Ar), 134.7 (CH, Ar), 134.8 (CH, Ar), 137.3 (CH, Ar), 137.3 (CH, Ar), 139.5 (C, Ar), 140.5 (C, Ar), 142.8 (C, Ar), 143.5 (C, Ar), 145.0 (C, Ar), 149.5 (C, Ar), 149.0 (C, Ar), 154.4 (C, Ar). ^{31}P -NMR in C_6D_6 , [δ]: 25.1 (PPh_3). MS (FD)[%]: 790 [100, M^+].

Example 3.3:

^1H -NMR in CDCl_3 , [δ]: 1.32 (d, 6 H, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 6.7$ Hz, CH_3 , i-Pr), 1.34 (s, 9 H, CH_3 , t-Bu), 4.18 (sp, 2 H, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 6.7$ Hz, CH, i-Pr), 6.35 (t, 2 H, CH, Ar), 6.44 (t, 1 H, CH, Ar), 6.83 (t, 2 H, CH, Ar), 6.87 (t, 1 H, CH, Ar), 6.9-7.2 (m, 15 H, CH, Ar), 7.47 (t, 4 H, J = 5.7 Hz, CH, Ar), 7.57 (t, 4 H, J = 9.0 Hz, CH, Ar), 7.69 (d, 1 H, J = 2.8 Hz, CH, Ar), 7.83 (dd, 2 H, CH, Ar), 8.05 (d, 1 H, J = 5.7 Hz, CH, Ar), $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ -NMR in C_6D_6 , [δ]: 22.5 (CH_3 , i-Pr), 25.5 (CH_3 , i-Pr), 29.4 (CH, i-Pr), 31.2 (CH_3 , t-Bu), 34.9 (C, t-Bu), 121.6 (CH, Ar), 122.7 (CH, Ar), 125.5 (CH, Ar), 125.9 (CH, Ar), 127.0 (CH, Ar), 127.6 (CH, Ar), 127.9 (CH, Ar), 128.4 (CH, Ar), 128.5 (CH, Ar), 128.6 (CH, Ar), 129.2 (CH, Ar), 129.8 (CH, Ar), 129.9 (CH, Ar), 131.2 (C, Ar), 131.6 (C, Ar), 134.0 (C, Ar), 134.4 (CH, Ar), 134.5 (CH, Ar), 135.4 (C, Ar), 137.1 (C, Ar), 138.5 (C, Ar),

140.2 (C, Ar), 140.4 (C, Ar), 146.0 (C, Ar), 146.4 (C, Ar), 146.8 (C, Ar), 150.1 (C, Ar), 151.9 (C, Ar). **³¹P-NMR** in C₆D₆, [δ]: 21.9 (PPh₃). **MS (FD)[%]**: 810 [100, M⁺], 545 [12], 278 [36].

5 **Palladium complexes:**

Example 4.1:

Anal. Calc. for C₄₂H₄₉N₂OPPd (735.25) C, 68.61; H, 6.72; N, 3.81; O, 2.18; P, 4.21; Pd, 14.47 Found: C, 68.4; H, 6.8; N, 3.6, **Decomp.:** 180°C. **¹H-NMR** in i CDCl₃, [δ]: -0.29 (d, 3 H, ³J_{P,H} = 4.2 Hz, CH₃), 0.79 (s, 9 H, CH₃, t-Bu), 1.29 (s, 9 H, CH₃, t-Bu), 2.18 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 2.30 (s, 6 H, CH₃), 6.90 (s, 2 H, CH, Ar), 7.32-7.45 (m, CH, Ar), 7.47 (s, 1H, CH, Ar) 7.65-7.75 (m, CH, Ar). **¹³C{¹H}-NMR** in CDCl₃, [δ]: 0.3 (CH₃), 18.4 (CH₃), 20.9 (CH₃), 29.3 (CH₃, t-Bu), 31.1 (CH₃, t-Bu), 33.8 (C, t-Bu), 35.1 (C, t-Bu), 128.1 (CH, Ar), 128.2 (CH, Ar), 128.7 (CH, Ar), 130.1 (CH, Ar), 130.2 (CH, Ar), 131.3 (C, Ar), 131.6 (C, Ar), 134.9 (CH, Ar), 135.0 (CH, Ar), 135.6 (C, Ar), 139.0 (C, Ar), 142.2 (C, Ar), 150.0 (C, Ar), 150.1 (C, Ar), 155.7 (C, Ar). **³¹P-NMR** in CDCl₆, [δ]: 35.5 (PPh₃). **MS (FD)[%]**: 734 [100, M⁺].

Example 4.2:

20 **Anal.** Calc. for C₂₉H₃₉N₃OPd (552.06) C, 63.09; H, 7.12; N, 7.61; O, 2.90; Pd, 19.28; Found: C, 62.5; H, 7.0; N, 7.6. **Decomp.:** 170°C. **¹H-NMR** in CDCl₃, [δ]: -0.05 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 1.23 (s, 9 H, CH₃, t-Bu), 1.24 (s, 9 H, CH₃, t-Bu), 2.23 (s, 6 H, CH₃), 2.27 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 6.89 (s, 2 H, CH, Ar), 7.35 (t, 2 H, CH, Py), 7.41 (s, 1 H, CH, Ar), 7.45 (s, 1 H, CH, Ar), 7.80 (t, 1 H, CH, Py), 8.87 (d, 2 H, CH, Py). **¹³C{¹H}-NMR** in CDCl₃, [δ]: -3.9 (CH₃), 17.0 (CH₃), 19.9 (CH₃), 28.3 (CH₃, t-Bu), 28.4 (CH₃, t-Bu), 32.9 (C, t-Bu), 34.6 (C, t-Bu), 123.4 (CH, Py), 127.6 (CH, Ar), 128.4 (CH, Ar), 128.8 (CH, Py), 129.4 (CH, Ar), 133.9 (C, Ar), 134.6 (C, Ar), 136.3 (CH, Py), 136.4 (C, Ar), 138.4 (C, Ar), 140.1 (C, Ar), 149.7 (C, Ar), 151.5 (CH, Py), 154.6 (C, Ar). **MS (FD)[%]**: 551 [100, M⁺].

Example 4.3:

Anal. Calc. for $C_{45}H_{55}N_2OPPd$ (777.32) C, 69.53; H, 7.13; N, 3.60; O, 2.06; P, 3.98; Pd, 13.69 Found: C, 70.6; H, 7.5; N, 3.3; m.p.: 199°C. 1H -NMR in $CDCl_3$, [δ]: -0.26 (d, 3 H, $^3J_{PH}$ = 4.3 Hz, CH_3), 0.74 (s, 9 H, CH_3 , t-Bu), 1.20 (d, 6 H, $^3J_{HH}$ = 6.8 Hz, CH_3 , i-Pr), 1.30 (s, 9 H, CH_3 , t-Bu), 1.32 (d, 6 H, $^3J_{HH}$ = 6.8 Hz, CH_3 , i-Pr), 3.47 (sp, 2 H, $^3J_{HH}$ = 6.8 Hz, CH, i-Pr), 7.20 (s, 1 H, CH), 7.21 (s, 2 H, CH), 7.38 (t, 6 H, CH), 7.42 (dt, 3 H, CH), 7.46 (s, 1 H, CH, Ar), 7.68 (dd, 6 H, CH). $^{13}C\{^1H\}$ -NMR in $CDCl_3$, [δ]: 2.5 (CH_3), 22.8 (CH_3 , i-Pr), 24.6 (CH_3 , i-Pr), 27.9 (CH, i-Pr), 29.3 (CH_3 , t-Bu), 31.1 (CH_3 , t-Bu), 33.8 (C, t-Bu), 35.1 (C, t-Bu), 123.2 (CH, Ar), 126.9 (CH, Ar), 128.2 (CH, Ar), 129.0 (CH, Ar), 130.3 (CH, Ar), 131.3 (C), 131.5 (C), 134.8 (CH, Ar), 134.9 (CH, Ar), 138.7 (C), 140.8 (C), 142.3 (C), 150.2 (C), 155.6 (C). ^{31}P -NMR in $CDCl_6$, [δ]: 35.8 (PPh_3). MS (FD)[%]: 776 [100, M^+], 394 [56, $M-PdMeP(Ph)_3$].

15 Example 4.4:

Anal. Calc. for $C_{34}H_{41}N_3OPd$ (614.13) C, 66.49; H, 6.73; N, 6.84; O, 2.61; Pd, 17.33, Found: C, 65.7; H, 6.6; N, 6.8. **Decomp:** 175°C. 1H -NMR in $CDCl_3$, [δ]: -0.0 (s, 3 H, CH_3), 1.04 (d, 6 H, $^3J_{HH}$ = 6.8 Hz, CH_3 , i-Pr), 1.24 (s, 9 H, CH_3 , t-Bu), 1.25 (d, 6 H, $^3J_{HH}$ = 6.8 Hz, CH_3 , i-Pr), 3.39 (sp, 2 H, $^3J_{HH}$ = 6.8 Hz, CH, i-Pr), 7.1 - 7.3 (m, 8 H, CH), 7.49 (s, 2 H, CH), 7.50 (s, 1 H, CH, Ar), 7.53 (s, 1 H, CH, Ar), 7.66 (t, 1 H, CH, Py), 8.53 (d, 2 H, CH, Py). $^{13}C\{^1H\}$ -NMR in $CDCl_3$, [δ]: 0.0 (CH_3), 22.6 (CH_3 , i-Pr), 24.5 (CH_3 , i-Pr), 27.7 (CH, i-Pr), 31.1 (CH_3 , t-Bu), 33.7 (C, t-Bu), 123.2 (CH, Ar), 124.1 (CH, Ar), 126.2 (CH, Ar), 127.2 (CH, Ar), 127.4 (CH, Ar), 129.8 (CH, Ar), 130.9 (CH, Ar), 134.0 (C), 134.5 (CH, Ar), 136.5 (C), 137.5 (CH, Py), 139.2 (C), 140.1 (C), 150.7 (C), 152.2 (CH, Py), 153.8 (C). MS (FD)[%]: 613 [100, M^+].

Polymerization examples:

General operational procedure for the polymerization

- 5 Toluene, the co-catalyst and the azo complex were added in this order through a cannula to a sealable 300 ml steel autoclave provided with a glass insert. The mixture was then stirred for 30 minutes at 30°C and ethene was then introduced to a pressure of 8 bar. The polymerization time was 2 hours and the temperature of the exothermic reaction was not controlled. After completion of the reaction the
- 10 pressure of the reactor was released and the polymerization was stopped by adding a mixture of 5 ml of isopropanol and 5 ml of methanol. The contents of the autoclave were then poured into 300 ml of methylene/HCl and the precipitated polymer was dried after filtration.

Table 5: Examples of the polymerization of ethene without polar additives.

Ex. No.	Total Volume (ml)	Catalyst (mmole)	Co-Catalyst (mmole)	Co-Catalyst (mmole)	Additive (mmole)	Temp. (°C)	Time (h)	Ethene (bar)	Yield (g)
5.1	40	3.1	0.043	B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ /diethyl ether (1:1)	0.129	-	-	30	2
5.2	42	3.2	0.043	B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ /diethyl ether (1:1)	0.129	-	-	50	2
5.3	42	3.2	0.043	B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃	0.129	-	-	30/60	1 each
5.4	42	3.2	0.043	BF ₃ /diethyl ether (1:1)	0.129	-	-	30	2

Table 6: Examples of the polymerization of ethene with polar additives.

Ex. No.	Total Volume (ml)	Catalyst (mmole)	Catalyst (mmole)	Co-Catalyst (mmole)	Additive	Additive (mmole)	Temp. (°C)	Time (h)	Ethene (bar)	Yield (g)	
6.1	43	3.2	0.043	B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ /diethyl ether (1:1)	0.129	Diethyl ether	0.43	30	2	8	1.01
6.2	43	3.2	0.043	B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ /diethyl ether (1:1)	0.129	Diethyl ether	4.3	30	2	8	2.3
6.3	43	3.2	0.043	B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ /diethyl ether (1:1)	0.129	Diethyl ether	43	30	2	8	1.93
6.4	43	3.2	0.043	B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ /diethyl ether (1:1)	0.129	Ethyl acetate in each case	0.43	30	2	8	1.73
6.5	43	3.2	0.043	B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ /diethyl ether (1:1)	0.129	Ethyl acetate in each case	4.3	30	2	8	1.73
6.6	43	3.2	0.043	B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ /diethyl ether (1:1)	0.129	Ethyl acetate in each case	43	30	2	8	1.01

Polymerization examples for catalysts produced *in situ*:

Nickel [Ni] catalyst mixture

5 The Li salt of the azo compound was dissolved in 1 ml of toluene. 1 ml of chlorobenzene was added to this solution. Ni(COD)₂ dissolved in 1 ml of toluene was then added at -20°C. The resultant solution was heated to 25°C and then used for the polymerization.

Palladium [Pd] catalyst mixture

10 The azo compound was dissolved in 3 ml of toluene and added at 0°C to a suspension of the palladium complex in 3 ml of 1,5-cyclooctadiene. The reaction solution was stirred for 2 hours at 25°C.

General operating procedure for the polymerization

15 Toluene, the polar additive, the activator and solution of the catalyst mixture were added in this order through a cannula to a sealable 300 ml steel autoclave provided with a glass insert. The mixture was then stirred for 30 minutes at 30°C and ethene was then introduced to a pressure of 8 bar. The duration of the polymerization was 2 hours and the temperature of the exothermic reaction was
20 not controlled. After completion of the reaction the pressure of the reactor was released and the polymerization was stopped by adding a mixture of 5 ml of isopropanol and 5 ml of methanol. The contents of the autoclave were then poured into 300 ml of methylene/HCl and the precipitated polymer was dried after filtration.

Table 7: Examples of the polymerization of ethene without polar additives.

Ex. No.	Total Volume (ml)	Ligand (mmole)	Ligand (mmole)	Activator	Activator (mmole)	Metal Component [M] (mmole)	Additive (mmole)	Temp. (°C)	Time (h)	Ethene (bar)	Yield (g)		
7.1	43	2.1	0.129	B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ /diethyl (1:1)	ether	0.129	[Ni] (0.129)	-	-	30/60	1 each	8	0.99
7.2	43	2.2	0.129	B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ /diethyl (1:1)	ether	0.129	[Ni] (0.129)	-	-	30/60	1 each	8	1.80

[Ni]: Ni(COD)₂, toluene

Table 8: Examples of the polymerization of ethene with polar additives.

Ex. No.	Total Vol. (ml)	Ligand (mmole)	Ligand (mmole)	Activator	Activator (mmole)	Metal Component [M] (mmole)	Additive	Additive (mmole)	Temp. (°C)	Time (h)	Ethene (bar)	Yield (g)	
8.1	43	2.2	0.043	B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ /diethyl (1:1)	ether	0.129	[Ni] (0.043)	Diethyl ether	4.3	30/60	1 each	8	2.95
8.2	43	2.2	0.043	B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ /diethyl (1:1)	ether	0.129	[Ni] (0.043)	Methyl acetate	4.3	30/60	1 each	8	0.7
8.3	43	2.2	0.043	B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ /diethyl (1:1)	ether	0.129	[Ni] (0.043)	Acetonitrile	4.3	30/60	1 each	8	1.0
8.4	43	2.2	0.043	B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ /diethyl (1:1)	ether	0.129	[Ni] (0.043)	Acrylonitrile	4.3	30/60	1 each	8	0 (oligomer)

[Ni]:
Ni(COD)₂,
toluène

Although the invention has been described in detail in the foregoing for the purpose of illustration, it is to be understood that such detail is solely for that purpose and that variations can be made therein by those skilled in the art without departing from the
5 spirit and scope of the invention except as it may be limited by the claims.